	TANF 302-1		
Department of Public Health	Section:		
and Human Services	NONFINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS		
TANF CASH ASSISTANCE	Subject: Residence/Home/Temporary Absence		

Supersedes: TANF 302-1 (07/01/05)

References: ARM 37.78.102 and .207

<u>GENERAL RULE</u>–Applicants and participants must be Montana residents. The minor child must reside with a caretaker relative in a setting maintained as a home.

NOTE:

Minor children who usually live with a custodial caretaker relative and are visiting their other parent (or other caretaker relative) for a temporary visit are not considered to be living with the second parent or caretaker relative. They are 'temporarily absent' from their custodial parent, and could be eligible in the custodial parent's household.

EXAMPLE:

Minor child normally lives with his mother. Each summer he goes to visit his father. During his absence from his mother's home, he is still considered to be living with his mother. If his father applied for TANF cash assistance, the father's application would be denied (even if the child's mother was not on assistance) if he was the only minor child in his father's home.

RESIDENCY

Residency is established when an individual is living in Montana voluntarily with the intention of making a home here <u>and not for a temporary purpose</u>. A child is a resident of the state in which the custodial caretaker relative is a resident.

Residency does not depend upon the reason for which the individual entered the state, except it may indicate whether he/she is here voluntarily or for a temporary purpose. The individual's written declaration of intent to reside permanently or seek employment in the state of Montana verifies the residency requirement. There is <u>no</u> durational requirement, such as having to reside in Montana for six months prior to applying for or receiving public assistance.

Temporary residence with no intent to remain within the state does not fulfill the residency requirements. For example, migrant workers or minor children who usually live with a custodial caretaker relative in another state, and are in Montana to visit their other parent (or other caretaker relative) during a summer vacation or other school break do not fulfill this requirement.

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Residence is retained until abandoned. A participant's temporary absence (not to exceed 90 consecutive days) from the state does not interrupt continuity of residence.

HOME

A home is the family setting evidenced by the assumption and continuation of responsibility for the day-to-day care of the child by the caretaker relative with whom the child is living or will be living. If the child is not living with a specified relative at the time of application but will do so within 30 days of the receipt of the first benefits, the child is considered to be in the home.

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NOTE: If the child is away from the home for <u>medical treatment</u> at time of application, but intends to return to the home <u>and</u> the parent meets the requirements of the temporary absence rule (continues to exercise responsibility, maintains a home for the child, and plans to continue such responsibility when the child returns home), there is <u>no time limit</u> on how long the child can be absent either before or after the application date.

The quality or type of the home (such as a vehicle, RV, camper, tent, etc.) is not a factor in determining eligibility. If evidence indicates that continuing to reside in the home is detrimental to the health and welfare of the child, a referral to the Department's child protective services for investigation must be made.

A home exists so long as the relative exercises responsibility for the child's care, even though the child or the relative is temporarily absent from the home.

HOMELESS

Assistance may be provided to otherwise eligible individuals who are homeless who, therefore, have no fixed address nor live in permanent dwellings. The individual must declare his/her intent to reside in Montana and meet the criteria stated above.

Lack of a permanent dwelling or lack of a fixed home or mailing address does not mean a home does not exist for purposes of determining whether a child lives with a specified relative in a setting maintained as a home.

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

Participants may choose to receive TANF cash assistance benefits in their county of residence or any adjacent county. If the participant wishes to receive TANF cash assistance benefits in a county other than their county of residence or adjacent county, they can do so only if they meet the temporary absence requirements. For the policy on handling applications made out of the county of residence, see TANF 103-1.

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Participants who choose to be served in a county other than their county of residence must perform the majority of work activities in the county of service, including WEX placements and case management activities. Home visits out of the county of service for sanction/conciliation prevention or case management are not required if the distance is unreasonable. The case manager is not expected to know about or make referrals to resources available in the participant's county of residence. Supportive services will not be issued to transport the participant from their county of residence to their county of service to comply with FIA/EP activities or to attend appointments.

EXAMPLE 1:

Participant lives in Ravalli County but conducts daily activities in Missoula. The participant wishes to receive benefits and services in the Missoula office. This would be allowable because Ravalli and Missoula Counties are adjacent. The participant must participate in Missoula County (WoRC, WEX, activities, etc.).

EXAMPLE 2:

Participant lives in Glacier County but wants to receive benefits and services in Cascade County. This would only be allowed if the household met the temporary absence policy or special criteria as stated below.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE

Temporary absence occurs when an assistance unit member is away from his/her home for a period of time not to exceed 90 consecutive days, (unless the absence meets one of the special criteria listed below). Benefits continue for these members as long as the following conditions are met:

1. The absent member intends to return to his home within 90 days;

NOTE:

If the absence is expected to be longer than 90 days unless the special criteria below are met, the absence is not considered temporary even for the first 90 days.

- 2. While the individual is away, the caretaker relative continues to exercise responsibility and maintains a home for the child; and
- 3. The caretaker relative plans to continue such responsibility for the child upon return to the home.

If the absent member does not return to the home within the 90 days, without good cause (Section 1509-1), the individual is removed from the assistance unit unless special criteria below apply. If he/she is the only

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eligible child, eligibility terminates for the entire assistance unit. If the absent member is the child's specified caretaker relative, the child no longer meets the requirement of living with a specified caretaker relative and eligibility ends.

An evaluation of the intent to return to the home must be made. If there is no intent to return (verified by a written statement from the specified caretaker relative), a child support enforcement referral (HCS-332) must be completed (Section 306-1) and the individual's TEAMS Part Code changed from 'IN' to 'OU'.

NOTE:

If the absent member is required to have a FIA/EP they must continue with their FIA/EP activities or a new FIA/EP must be negotiated. If a FIA/EP cannot be negotiated, the individual must be coded 'DQ' on SEPA for failing a basic eligibility requirement without good cause.

SPECIAL CRITERIA

If the absent member is away from home for **medical treatment**, he/she is not subject to the 90-day limit and, if otherwise eligible, may continue to receive benefits for an unspecified period of time.

The **child** may be temporarily absent from the home for longer than 90 days if the absence is for the sole purpose of attending a **boarding school** and the child is expected to return to the home at the end of the school term. Request verification of school enrollment and attendance.

NOTE: Participating in a Job Corps Program is not considered attending a boarding school.

An <u>adult</u> may be temporarily absent from the home for longer than 90 days if the absence is for a specific short-term training or employment.

EXAMPLE 1: Mom leaves home to attend a specialized training

outside of the state. Allowed as a temporary

absence.

EXAMPLE 2: <u>Dad</u> leaves home to go to Job Corps. Allowed as a

temporary absence.

EXAMPLE 3: Mom leaves the state to complete an internship in

another state. Allowed as a temporary absence.

EXAMPLE 4: Mom moves to Billings from Dawson County for PSE.

Not allowed as temporary absence.

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EXAMPLE 5: Mom in jail for 100 days. Not allowed as temporary

absence.

TEAMS PROCESS

The absent member's TEAMS Part Code remains 'IN' during the temporary absence. An explanation of the circumstances must be stated in TEAMS Case Notes (CANO). An ALERT should be set (on the ETAL screen) for the month prior to the end of the 90 days, as a reminder to request confirmation of the absent member's return to the home.

≥ABSENCES LONGER THAN 90 DAYS

Post Secondary Education--When an adult is expected to be absent from the home for longer than 90 days for post secondary education, it is not considered a temporary absence. The adult cannot continue to be included in the assistance unit. However, if the absent adult has the intent to return home, this would be considered an intact family. The absent adult would be coded 'DQ' on SEPA and no child support papers should be completed.

Incarceration--When an individual is expected to be absent from the home for longer than 90 days because they are incarcerated, this is not considered a temporary absence. The absent individual must be removed from the case (coded 'OU') and child support papers completed when appropriate (e.g., originally a two parent household).

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